

1 SPENCER HOSIE (CA Bar No. 101777)  
shosie@hosielaw.com  
2 BRUCE WECKER (CA Bar No. 078530)  
bwecker@hosielaw.com  
3 GEORGE F. BISHOP (CA Bar No. 89205)  
gbishop@hosielaw.com  
4 HOSIE RICE LLP  
188 The Embarcadero, Suite 750  
5 San Francisco, CA 94105  
6 (415) 247-6000 Tel.  
(415) 247-6001 Fax

7 *Attorneys for Plaintiff*  
8 **BACKWEB TECHNOLOGIES, LTD.**  
9

10 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
11 FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA  
12 SAN FRANCISCO DIVISION

13 BACKWEB TECHNOLOGIES, LTD.,

14 Plaintiff,

15 v.

16 MICROSOFT CORPORATION,

17 Defendant.  
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**FILED**

MAR 20 2009

RICHARD W WIEKING  
CLERK, U.S. DISTRICT COURT  
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

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IS

HRL

CV Case No. 09-1224

ORIGINAL COMPLAINT AND  
DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL

1 Plaintiff BackWeb Technologies, LTD. ("BackWeb" or "Plaintiff") hereby files its  
2 complaint against Defendant Microsoft Corporation ("Microsoft" or "Defendant"), for patent  
3 infringement. For its complaint, Plaintiff alleges, on personal knowledge as to its own acts  
4 and on information and belief as to all other matters, as follows:

5 **PARTIES**

6 1. BackWeb is a corporation organized under the laws of the State of Israel, and  
7 has its principal place of business in Rosh Ha'ayin, Israel. BackWeb's wholly owned  
8 subsidiary, BackWeb Technologies, Inc. maintains its principal office in San Jose,  
9 California. BackWeb is and at all pertinent times was the assignee and owner of the patents  
10 at issue in this case.

12 2. Defendant Microsoft, on information and belief, is a corporation organized  
13 under the laws of the State of Washington. Microsoft is doing business in Washington, and  
14 has its principal place of business in Redmond, Washington.

15 **JURISDICTION AND VENUE**

17 3. This complaint asserts a cause of action for patent infringement under the  
18 Patent Act, 35 U.S.C. § 271. This Court has subject matter jurisdiction over this matter by  
19 virtue of 28 U.S.C. § 1338(a). Venue is proper in this Court by virtue of 28 U.S.C. § 1391(b)  
20 and (c) and 28 U.S.C. § 1400(b), in that Defendant Microsoft may be found in this district,  
21 has committed acts of infringement in this district, and a substantial part of the events or  
22 omissions giving rise to the claim occurred and a substantial part of property that is the  
23 subject of the action is situated in this district.

25 4. This Court has personal jurisdiction over Defendant Microsoft because it has a  
26 place of business in, and provides infringing products and services in, the Northern District  
27 of California.

**INTRADISTRICT ASSIGNMENT**

5. Pursuant to Civil LR 3-2(c), this case should be subject to district-wide assignment because it is an Intellectual Property Action.

**BACKGROUND****The BackWeb Patents**

6. Plaintiff owns a patent, U.S. Patent No. 5,913,040 ("040 Patent"), issued on June 15, 1999, to inventors Yuval Rakavy and Eli Barkat. A true and correct copy of the '040 Patent is attached as Exhibit "A" and is incorporated herein by reference. Plaintiff is the legal and rightful owner of the '040 Patent.

7. The '040 Patent contains fourteen (14) patent claims covering unique and novel methods and processes for transmitting digital information in background mode over a communications link between a computer network and a local computer and throttling the transfer speed to create minimal interference with other processes communicating over the communications link. The digital information described in the patent could be in a variety of forms, including, but not limited to, news, weather, stock quotes, sports scores, software updates or trip reservation information.

8. Plaintiff also owns two continuation patents, U.S. Patent No. 6,317,789 ("789 Patent") and U.S. Patent No. 6,539,429 ("429 Patent"), issued on November 13, 2001 and March 25, 2003, respectively. A true and correct copy of the '789 Patent is attached as Exhibit "B" and is incorporated herein by reference. Plaintiff is the legal and rightful owner of the '789 Patent. A true and correct copy of the '429 Patent is attached as Exhibit "C" and is incorporated herein by reference. Plaintiff is the legal and rightful owner of the '429 Patent. The two continuation patents contain twenty-eight (28) patent claims covering unique and novel methods, processes and systems for transmitting digital information in

1 background mode over a communications link between a computer network and a local  
2 computer with minimal interference with other processes communicating over the  
3 communications link. Plaintiff's three patents in this patent family will be referred to herein  
4 as its Transparent Update Patents.

5 9. Plaintiff owns a patent, U.S. Patent No. 6,374,289 ("289 Patent"), issued on  
6 April 16, 2002, to inventors Hubert Delaney, Adi Ruppin, Lior Hass, and Ofer Faigon. The  
7 '289 Patent contains twenty-three (23) patent claims covering a unique and novel method for  
8 distributing data packages across a hybrid peer-to-peer network, the network featuring a  
9 server, a plurality of peer clients attached to the network, and lists of data packages  
10 identifying the location of the data package in at least one of the plurality of peer clients, for  
11 transmission. A true and correct copy of the '289 Patent is attached as Exhibit "D" and is  
12 incorporated herein by reference. Plaintiff is the legal and rightful owner of the '289 Patent.  
13

14 **Microsoft's Infringing Goods and Services**

15 10. In 2001, Microsoft introduced a technology that it calls Background  
16 Intelligent Transfer Service (BITS). BITS transfers files in the foreground or background,  
17 throttles the transfers to preserve the responsiveness of other network applications, and  
18 automatically resumes file transfers after network disconnects and machine restarts. In 2007,  
19 Microsoft began the commercial distribution of version 3.0 of BITS, that adds the capability  
20 of transferring files in a peer to peer networking fashion. Microsoft manufactures, uses and  
21 sells products that infringe the three Transparent Update Patents. With the introduction of  
22 BITS Ver. 3.0, Microsoft has also infringed BackWeb's '289 Patent.  
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**COUNT I**  
**(Patent Infringement)**

11. Plaintiff incorporates by reference the allegations of paragraphs 1 through 10 above.

12. BackWeb is the owner of the '040, '789, and '429 patents.

13. Microsoft has infringed and is still infringing the Transparent Update Patents, by, without authority, consent, right or license, and in direct infringement of the patents, making, using, offering for sale and/or selling digital information transfer products using the methods, processes and apparatuses claimed in the patents in this country. This conduct constitutes infringement under 35 U.S.C. § 271(a).

14. In addition, Microsoft has infringed and is still infringing the Transparent Update Patents in this country, through, *inter alia*, its active inducement of others to make, use, and/or sell the systems, products and methods claimed in one or more claims of the patents. This conduct constitutes infringement under 35 U.S.C. § 271(b).

15. In addition, Microsoft has infringed and is still infringing the Transparent Update Patents in this country through, *inter alia*, providing and selling goods and services including products designed for use in practicing one or more claims of the Transparent Update Patents, where the goods and services constitute a material part of the invention and are not staple articles of commerce, and which have no use other than infringing one or more claims of the Transparent Update Patents. Microsoft has committed these acts with knowledge that the goods and services it provides are specially made for use in a manner that directly infringes the Transparent Update Patents. This conduct constitutes infringement under 35 U.S.C. § 271(c).

1           16.     Microsoft's infringing conduct is unlawful and willful. Microsoft's willful  
2 conduct makes this an exceptional case as provided in 35 U.S.C. § 285.

3           17.     As a result of Microsoft's infringement, Plaintiff has been damaged, and will  
4 continue to be damaged, until they are enjoined from further acts of infringement.

5           18.     Microsoft will continue to infringe the Transparent Update Patents unless  
6 enjoined by this Court. Plaintiff faces real, substantial and irreparable damage and injury of  
7 a continuing nature from Microsoft's infringement for which Plaintiff has no adequate  
8 remedy at law.  
9

10                               **COUNT II**  
11                               **(Patent Infringement)**

12           19.     Plaintiff incorporates by reference the allegations of paragraphs 1 through 10  
13 above.

14           20.     BackWeb is the owner of the '289 Patent.

15           21.     Microsoft has infringed and is still infringing the '289 Patent, by, without  
16 authority, consent, right or license, and in direct infringement of the patents, making, using,  
17 offering for sale and/or selling digital information transfer products using the methods,  
18 processes and apparatuses claimed in the patent in this country. This conduct constitutes  
19 infringement under 35 U.S.C. § 271(a).  
20

21           22.     In addition, Microsoft has infringed and is still infringing the '289 Patent in  
22 this country, through, *inter alia*, its active inducement of others to make, use, and/or sell the  
23 systems, products and methods claimed in one or more claims of the patent. This conduct  
24 constitutes infringement under 35 U.S.C. § 271(b).  
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26           23.     In addition, Microsoft has infringed and is still infringing the '289 Patent in  
27 this country through, *inter alia*, providing and selling goods and services including products  
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1 designed for use in practicing one or more claims of the '289 Patent, where the goods and  
2 services constitute a material part of the invention and are not staple articles of commerce,  
3 and which have no use other than infringing one or more claims of the '289 Patent.  
4 Microsoft has committed these acts with knowledge that the goods and services it provides  
5 are specially made for use in a manner that directly infringes the '289 Patent. This conduct  
6 constitutes infringement under 35 U.S.C. § 271(c).

7  
8 24. Microsoft's infringing conduct is unlawful and willful. Defendant Microsoft's  
9 willful conduct makes this an exceptional case as provided in 35 U.S.C. § 285.

10 25. As a result of Microsoft's infringement, Plaintiff has been damaged, and will  
11 continue to be damaged, until they are enjoined from further acts of infringement.

12 26. Microsoft will continue to infringe the '289 Patent unless enjoined by this  
13 Court. Plaintiff faces real, substantial and irreparable damage and injury of a continuing  
14 nature from Defendant Microsoft's infringement for which Plaintiff has no adequate remedy  
15 at law.  
16

17 WHEREFORE, Plaintiff prays:

18 (a) That this Court find Defendant has committed acts of patent infringement  
19 under the Patent Act, 35 U.S.C. § 271;

20 (b) That this Court enter judgment that:

21 (i) The Transparent Update Patents are valid and enforceable;

22 (ii) Defendant Microsoft has willfully infringed the Transparent  
23 Update Patents;

24 (iii) The '289 Patent is valid and enforceable; and

25 (iv) Defendant Microsoft has willfully infringed the '289 Patent;  
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1 (c) That this Court issue a preliminary and final injunction enjoining  
2 Microsoft, its officers, agents, servants, employees and attorneys, and any other person in  
3 active concert or participation with them, from continuing the acts herein complained of,  
4 and more particularly, that Microsoft and such other persons be permanently enjoined  
5 and restrained from further infringing the Transparent Update Patents;

6 (d) That this Court issue a preliminary and final injunction enjoining  
7 Microsoft, its officers, agents, servants, employees and attorneys, and any other person in  
8 active concert or participation with them, from continuing the acts herein complained of,  
9 and more particularly, that Microsoft and such other persons be permanently enjoined  
10 and restrained from further infringing the '289 Patent;

11 (e) That this Court award Plaintiff the damages to which it is entitled due to  
12 Defendant Microsoft's patent infringement, with both pre-judgment and post-judgment  
13 interest;  
14

15 (f) That Defendant Microsoft's infringement of the BackWeb Patents be  
16 adjudged willful and that the damages to Plaintiff be increased by three times the amount  
17 found or assessed pursuant to 35 U.S.C. § 284;  
18

19 (g) That this be adjudged an exceptional case and that Plaintiff be awarded its  
20 attorney's fees in this action pursuant to 35 U.S.C. § 285;

21 (h) That this Court award Plaintiff its costs and disbursements in this civil  
22 action, including reasonable attorney's fees; and  
23

24 (i) That this Court grant Plaintiff such other and further relief, in law or in  
25 equity, both general and special, to which it may be entitled.  
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1 Dated: March 20, 2009

Respectfully submitted,

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4 SPENCER HOSIE (CA Bar No. 101777)

5 shosie@hosielaw.com

6 BRUCE WECKER (CA Bar No. 078530)

bwecker@hosielaw.com

7 GEORGE F. BISHOP (CA Bar No. 89205)

gbishop@hosielaw.com

8 HOSIE RICE LLP

188 The Embarcadero, Suite 750

9 San Francisco, CA 94105

(415) 247-6000 Tel.

10 (415) 247-6001 Fax

11 *Attorneys for Plaintiff*

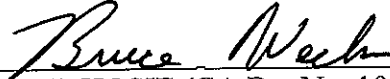
12 *BACKWEB TECHNOLOGIES, LTD.*

**DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL**

Plaintiff, by its undersigned attorneys, demands a trial by jury on all issues so triable.

Dated: March 20, 2009

Respectfully submitted,



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*Attorneys for Plaintiff*

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